WHERE IS THE BRAIN?

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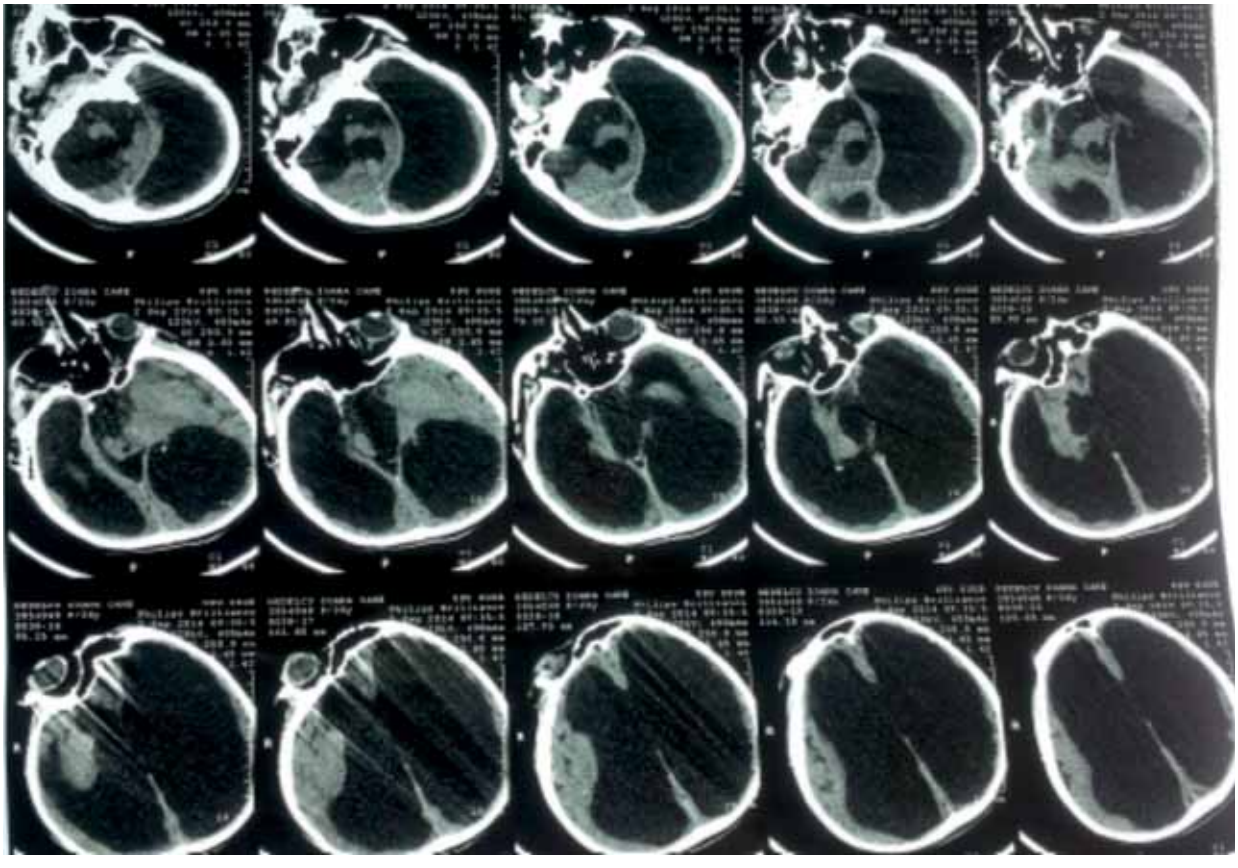
We present the CT of a 26-year-old female patient with infant encephalopathy and hydrocephalus, referred to the Neurology emergency room from "Prof. Dr. Matei Bals" Institute of Infectious Diseases, where she was brought for high temperature and increased frequency of tonic-clonic seizures. Physical examination revealed neck stiffness, tetramelic hypotrophy and flexion of the upper limbs, extension, and internal rotation of the lower limbs, fever 38 degrees Celsius. Brain CT revealed massive hydrocephalus.

Hydrocephalus is a result of an imbalance of cerebrospinal fluid formation over its absorption. It is not a disease but a dynamic process which changes the ventricular system size. Hydrocephalus can be divided into communicating hydrocephalus – CSF outflow still exists, albeit narrow, and non-communicating hydrocephalus – location of obstruction lies intraventriculary. The second is accompanied by narrow subarachnoid space (Losowska-Kaniewska D, Oles A. 2007).



Losowska-Kaniewska D, Oles A. Imaging examination in children with hydrocephalus. *Adv Med Sci,* 2007, 52: 175 -179

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